POETRY. "MUCH YET REMAINS UNK JUNE -By W. C. BETANI. I UNE.—By W. C. BEYANI.
I gazed upon thy glorious sky.
And the green v ountains round;
And thought, that when I came to lie
Within the silent ground,
"Twere pleasant, that in flowery June
When brooks sent up a cheerful tune,
And groves a joyous sound,
The sexton's hand, my grave to make,
The rich, green mountain turf should by
A cell within the frozen mound,
A couldn borne through street, A cell within the trozen monor,
A cedin borne through street,
And icy clouds above it rolled,
While fierce the tempest leat—
Away!—I will not think of these—
Blue be the sky and soft the breeze,
Earth green beneath the feet,
And be the samp mound gently prest
Into my narrow place of rest. Into my narrow place of rest.

There through the beng, long summer hours,
The golden light should lie,
And thick young herbs and groups of flowers
Stand in their heauty by,
The oriole should build and tell
His love tale, close beside my cell:
The idte butterfly
Should rest him there, and there be heatd
The housewife bee and humming bird.
And what, if cheerful shouts, at noon, And what, if cheerful shouts, at noon, And what, it cheerint shouls, at noon, Come from the village sent;
Or songs of maids beneath the moon, With fairy laughter blent.
And what, if in the evening light,
Betrothed lovers walk in sight
Of my low monument—
I would the lovely scene around
Might know no sadder sight nor nound. I know, I know I should not see The senson's glorious show, Nor would its brightness shine for me Nor its wild music flow.

Should keep them lingering by my tomb. These to their softened hearts should bear. The thought of what has been, And speak of one who came to share. The gladness of the scene; Whose part in all the pomp that falls. The circuit of the Summer fulls, Is—that his grave is green; And deeply would their hearts rejoice. To hear again his living voice. POLITICS.

But if around my place of sleep, The friends I love should come to weep

They might not haste to go, Soft airs, and songs, and light, and bloom, Should keep them lingering by my tomb.

MINIMUM AND SPECIFIC DUTIES EXPLAINED. The all important subject of the Tariff being at length before Congress, it is the object of the writer to make appear, in terms to be understood, what the real per centage duty would be under the specific rates proposed by the bill now under consideration in the House from the Committee of Ways and Means, upon a few of the more prominent articles of import, say those manufac-tured from cotton and wool. A casual observer on taking up this bill, and looking under the cotton section, rest satisfied with reading as follows: "On all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of thirty per centum." the minimum provisions afterwards in troduced, if read by any but a merchant, would probably be passed over without being thoroughly understood, and therefore taken for granted as levying a duty some. thing near 30 per cent; but let us look at the practical operation of this matter, let us unmask this most specious mode of framing a tariff to suit particular inter ests, and then it will be more apparent what duties are levied for protection, and what for revenue. (See Note

A.)
The first article enumerated above, although only costing 3d sterling, or 6 cents, is, under this new bill, "taken and deemed to have cost 20 cents," and pays 30 per cent. duty on that assumed value; thus, before the per centage named in the bill (30 per cent.) is applied, there is no less than 2333 per cent, added on to the actual cost, to prepare it for the application of the moderate duty of 30 per cent., as named in the bill! This is the operation of specific or minimum duties, and while they act as a prohibition on all the lower qualities of the above articles, they appear to the world as merely a revenue duty under a moderate rate of something about 30 per cent. The above article costing 104d. sterling, or 21 cts., is "taken and deemed to have cost 25 cents," and pays 30 per cent, on that assumed value, being 354 per cent, on its actual cost. On printed cottons the minimum value is 30 cents per square yard, and on prints (an article of more general consumption than any thing else) it is as follows: (See

The average of prints now imported cost about 6d. sterling, or 15 cents per square yard, duty per cent; while under the present tariff of 3 43-100 per running yard, (or 254 per cent. on cost,) they can selrunning yard, (or 25\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, on cost.), they can seldom be sold at any profit, the lower qualities are almost entirely excluded under our present rate of duty; and it will be perceived that, to prepare the above article, costing 3d. sterling, for the application of the 30 per cent duty, it must be first raised to the 30 cent minimum, which is done by adding 233\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, on to its actual cost, then 30 per cent on that gives 100 per cent. duty! But this is not all, not satisfied with so enormous and arbitrary a valuation on cotton goods as is here stated, ranging from 30 to 100 per cent, a distinction and exception is for the first time attempted to be made between colored cotton goods, "manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing," (called mole-skins, cords, fustians, &c.,) and other colored cottons, the effect of which distinction will inevitably be to exclude these articles entirely; under the present duty, it is only the finer qualities that can be imported to any profit, although they are articles of very extensive consumption, and principally among the working classes the minimum in the proposed bill is fixed at fifty cents the square yard, (in the tariff of 1832 it was 35 cents,) and the real per centage duty is as follows: (See Note

Under the present tariff, the importer can barely in troduce an article at as low cost as 9d. sterling, although the present duty is only 4½ cents per running yard, or 25 per cent, on cost; 11d, sterling is about the average cost of what is now imported, and if the 4d. and 6d. articles are almost entirely excluded now, what would be the probable r venue derived from them with an additional duty of 63 and 102 per cent, to the present rate as provided for above. Of course not one cent; therefore what a premium is here held out for smuggling!! Only look at the enormity of this discrimination against the article of moleskins, (and only yet one manufacturing establishment to legislate for)—in order to prepare this article, costing 4d. sterling, for the application of the moderate duty of 30 per cent., an addi-tion of 360 per cent. has first to be put on to the cost to raise it to the arbitrary, and it may well be said, ridi culous value of 50 cents per square yard!!! Surely this is too absord to pass under the false colors of a recenue duty. Truly, if this be such, I should like to know what would amount to a protection? The above are all articles which consume largely of the great staple of our country, particularly those goods "manufac-tured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing;" and it ought to be borne in mind that the manufacturer has indirectly a large protection on cotton goods in addition to the duty, viz: that which is paid by the foreign manufacturer in the shape of freight, insurance and commissions on the raw material, as well as duty on the same at the foreign port of entry; this, together with freight, shipping charges, and insurance on the manuupon the cost !!! Truly the time has arrived when it is well worthy the consideration of those who are increased in the cultivation of the great staple of our country, how long would it probably be under such a country, how long would it probably be under such a the deepest interest to the whole country, and one which cannot fail to inspire the Convention, and all which cannot fail to inspire the Convention, and all is well worthy the consideration of those who are in- Carolina. course of policy, before the cotton-grower would be de-prived of all foreign markets? and our shipping interest, what would then become of our carrying trade? A word what would then become of our carrying trade? A word more, however, in regard to minimum and specific duties, and I have done. It has been often asserted in debate that and I have done. It has been often asserted in debate that and I have done. It has been often asserted in debate that and I have done. It has been often asserted in debate that and I have done. It has been often asserted in debate that the present condition of our country and true it is our not have a very good appetite for his dinner," &c.

Let the intelligent and benevolent reader weigh all the present condition of our country and the intelligent and benevolent reader weigh all the present condition of our country and true it is our not have a very good appetite for his dinner," &c. there is a precedent in the tariff of 1850 for specific rates as high as now proposed, (excepting with moleskins, &c.,) and this seems to have gained general credence; but the all important fact is entirely overlooked, that, while the specific duty now proposed is nominally not much beyond what it was ten years ago, yet in the much beyond what it was ten years ago, yet in the much beyond what it was ten years ago, yet in the from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance, than from the want of a market for our abundance. mean time the value of goods has undergone a decline of more than one-third, consequently the same specific duty per yard laid on now is a much heavier tax, or larger per centage, than it was ten years ago; as, for instance, an article of printed cottons then costing 9d. sterling or 18 cents, and measuring 36 inches wide, was deemed to have cost 35 cents, and paid 25 per cent. on that, or Si cents the yard, being 451 per cent on the then cost; now the same article will cost say 6d, sterling, or 12 cents, by the present bill it is deemed to cost 30 cents, and pay 30 per centum on that, which amounts to 9 cents, or 75 per centum on the present cost; thus, while the specific duty now proposed is nominally nearly as in 1832, the same article is really taxed 264 per cent. more than it was then " The falling off in our imports of these all-important articles, even under the tariff of 1840, ought to be a warning to gentlemen who are now advocating such an exclusive policy; the average of cotton goods imported in the years 1835, '6 and '7, being \$14,784,838 per annum; in 1838, '9 and 40, \$6,265,404 per annum, and in 1840 alone, only \$6,404,484 !!

object to pay any per centage of duty which may be found requisite for the wants of a proper and economical administration of the Government, provided, in attempting to reach the highest revenue point, legislation does not go beyond what it attempting to reach the highest revenue point, legislation does not go beyond what it professes; and thus, (as is the case with most specific duties,) exclude what it is supposed to admit under a revenue duty, thereby bringing the importing merchant to a stand in his business, and giving the manufacturer what ought to go into the Treasury. Fure and honest legislation ought to be couched in no ambiguous language, but in terms to be easily understood; therefore, if for example, it be deemed advisable for the benefit of the manufacturer to tax the lower qualities of cotton goods, (those worn by the poorer classes.) with a higher rate of duty than the finer articles, let it be so declared in the bill in some such terms as the following: "All cottons costing 12 it might, that general charge and expenditure; while cents the square yard, or under, shall pay an ad vatorem duty of 75 per cent. or 100, or whatever it may be, only let it be expressed as it really is, and not covered over with a veil so ingeniously wrought, that few, or none but those who are provided with mercantile glasses to see through, can detect the deception. As to the argument, that specific duties are necessary in merchandise, will allow that the coarser the article, the easier is any undervaluation detected—no, it is in fine goods that some such check is required, if at all, as there it is sometimes difficult to detect a small per centage in sury the money thus taken from it, together with the

The foregoing will be found a correct expose of the general application of specific and minimum duties -Many other articles might be enumerated, but the above will suffice to convince the most casual observer that the system is a deceptive, abitrary one in its operation, and also, that the bill now under consider-ation is purely a protective one, and consequently, with or without the proposed duty on tea and coffee, will never yield a revenue sufficient to meet the wants of the Treasury. Washington, June 13th, 1842.

goods, would give ample protection to the manufac-turer, more than he requires on cotton goods, and a bill as now proposed. The manufacturer looks beis the fluctuation arising from the foreign competition through auction, not the competition of the regular mporter-but when the manufacturer abroad gets into difficulty, and sees he is on the rapid road to bankruptcy, he at once, in desperation (to raise the wind,) frows off his surplus stock upon our markets; and through the auction system, as conducted in this country alone, he is enabled to do so on better terms than he resident merchant, who, being subject to taxation. rent, clerk hire, insurance, &c., is placed to a great disadvantage in competition with the foreigner selling directly through this channel; and the result is, that in depressing times, when our manufacturers may require something to steady the market, (for that is the great object even if prices are low,) it is then they are nost subject to this ruinous fluctuation, produced by this desperate, gambling kind of competition, under which an article may to day bring 40 cents, and to morrow 25, the price not being regulated by the wants of the buyers, but by the immediate and pressing dis-

(A.)	Cost. Pr. 8q. yd. 3d. sred'g, 8r 6 cs., would pay 6 cs., or 100 pr. et., on cost.	3 9 H		n 9 n n	:				11/4 11 11	:]:	*	(B.)	Cost. Pr. 84, yd. Duty. ething of 9 conts would by 9 cents, or 100 per cent, on cost. a. 18 a. a. 9 a. 56 a. 28 a. a. 9 a. 57 a. 28 a. a. 9 a. 57 b. 37			
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	on cost.									Contract Lands	on cost.					

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CORRESPONDENCE.
Letter received by the Committee of Invitation for the Democratic State Convention, held at Salisbury, North Carolina, the 20th May, 1842. Washington, 10th May, 1842.

Gentlemen: The advanced period of the session of Congress, and the many important subjects which are pressing themselves upon the attention of the Houses, will render it improper for me to leave my duties here to attend the Convention of Republicans of North Catomic R rolina, in conformity with your kind invitation. Were it otherwise, nothing would afford me more real satisa very large per centage; and yet in addition to this we are asked to levy a tax for the protection of the home manufacturer to the tune of 30 to 140 per cent. well known throughout the Union for their inflexible adherence to principle, as are the Democrats of North

a want of the necessaries of life of which that abundance consists.

Pecuniary embarrassments, both public and private, Pecuniary embarrassments, both public and private, rest upon the country, and both have been brought upon us principally, by depending more upon our credit than upon our labor to conduct us to wealth by tright. upon our labor, to conduct us to wealth: by trying too strenuously to legislate ourselves into pecuniary independence, and too little to work ourselves into it.

They seem to have forgotten that Governments like ours cannot make money, but must draw it from the pockets of the people, even for the necessary expendi-tures; and, instead of vigilantly watching their movements, as institutions which may oppress and impoverish us, to have looked up to them as able by their ac-

tion, to shower money upon us.

An entire change of this mistaken and perverted po licy, with a steady application of our industry, a rigid regard to economy in public and private affairs, and a small portion of that devoted patriotism and lofty self-denial which influenced those Republicans of N. Carolina, who, on the 20th May, 1775, made the first Declaration of American Independence, cannot fail, at an and the Abdys, nor of our own romancers who attended Again on the following (a specific duty without a early period, to surmount our present domestic embarminimum) the duty proposed would be a prohibition of all low qualities. (See Note D) prepare themselves, for any external difficulties. It was

an article of considerable import, and now pays 20 per cent, would then pay a specific duty of \$2 50 per lb., which, on a piece of handkerchie's costing 5s. 9d. which, on a piece of handkerchie's costing 5s. 9d. sterling, and weighing 8 oz., would be taxed no less than 90½ per cent. on the cost of which will average about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, will pay about 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, 42 inches wide, the taxing power, and as a cheerfully bore the taxes were enumerated among the burshing that the pays will be so that they will the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes with the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes with the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes with the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes with the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes with the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes with the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes with the taxing power, and as cheerfully bore the taxes with the monster, are anxious to forget and get with the taxing

by those patriots, to achieve the independence of the American Colonies, was the acquisition of an immense public domain, beyond the limits of the then settlements, and beyond convenient boundaries for the then States. To produce harmony of feeling between the States, to promote the formation of a more perfect Union, and to lighten the burdens upon all the States, arising from the general charge and expenditure of the common Government, this great domain was, by the several States within whose limits it was situated, ceded to the Union, and made a common fund to meet, as far it might, that general charge and expenditure; while over all the property within its limits, and retained the charge of the expenditures of its own Government in

It is now proposed that, in the form of a gratuity, its own hands. the people of the States shall re-purchase what remains of this public domain, as well as of that which the Federal Government has since acquired by purchase, by diculous; for any man, even one unacquainted with receiving into the State Treasuries the proceeds of the costs and charges of the collection of the tax.

To the now indebted States, this must certainly be a questionable policy, as the money being in the State Treasury must and should be expended, although its own Legislature might not think it expedient, by its own Legislature might not think it expedient, by its action, to impose a tax to bring the money into its Treasury. And if the money be taken from the Federal Treasury, the tax must be imposed by its authority, hecause, even with this branch of its present revenue, that Treasury is not now supplied, and loans are resorted to. Practically therefore, this policy is a direct in the contract of indicate tax times are not taken. resort to the power of indirect taxation given to this Go-N. B. A duty of 25 per cent. on most description of wernment, for the purpose of raising money for State uses and State expenditures; and if it be questionable in practice, as to the interests of the non-indebted States would raise near 50 per cent. more revenue than such and of their citizens, it will scarcely require argument to show that it cannot be salutary to the indebted States, merely because they are indebted. If the non-indebtloses sight of the evil, the real evil, which he has to ed State must pay more money than it receives by the d with under any tariff that may be passed-it costs and charges of collecting the tax, and must therefore lose by the operation of the system, the indebted State is not saved from the loss by reason of its debt.

If this policy be dangerous as a mere matter of inter

legislatures may not be willing to meet responsibility of such an exertion of their direct taxing power as will meet their present responsibilities. Other States desire to make expenditures for internal objects for which it may not be safe to impose direct taxation upon their citizens. Other States, may anticipate direct benefit to their peculiar interests from increased taxes upon imposts, and for that reason may favor this policy. Such a tax is not necessarily equal upon the different States, and if all can be made to hope that they may receive more, and pay less, and may favor it.

Another great interest, political and pecuniary, may

character and standing, clearly proving that British ditating to perpetrate so gross an outrage upon their slavery is really much worse than even the ingenious country, have an opportunity to defend themselves. falsehoods of foreign and domestic Abolitionists re-present negro slavery to be in this country. What do have the magnanimity to admit that you were mispresent negro slavery to be in this country. What would be the outcry throughout the monarchies of Europe, if it were established, by the most enlightened and religious dignitaries of our country giving their testimony before the Senate of the Union, and under the highest sanctions and responsibility, that female slaves
-young girls- were chained round the middle in our
collieries, and made "to labor in dragging small vebicles, loaded with coal, through narrow apertures
or passages, where they were obliged to crawl upon
their hands and knees, their garments drenched with
their hands and knees, their garments drenched with
Their hands and knees, their garments drenched with
Solution of the West side of the Schuylkill, near Market st. bridgea Improved Burham Short Horn Cows, sent to this country by
Mr. Whitaker.

5 Bulls and 2 Heifers, of different ages. water!" What, when further informed that this "physical labor," thus extorted, was not the worstbut there was superadded "the moral degradation to which these females from their early years are exposed, associated as they are with the lowest profligacy and grossest sensuality !!!" This was the testimony of the Burker of New York with the worning and sy oblight in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the fourierenth day of July, 1842, between the hours of eight of the programs and sy oblight in the program and sy oblight in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, and the program and sy oblight in the program and

inquiry, if extended to those employed in agriculture, would show the condition of such laborers to be no better. Another noble Lord thought that the agricultural laborer had the advantage in following a healthy

occupation. Earl Fitzwilliam thought "a boy engaged in a col liery, who had his belly full morning, noon, and night," was likely to be more healthy than the son of an agricultural laborer, who did not make than seven shillings a week-that is, not enough to feed both.

The Earl of Winchelsea expressed surprise at "the

turing laborers of Great Britain with that of the slaves of the South; and he will then be able to pass judgment on English and American humanity. The children of the negroes in this country do not work at all, until they have attained double the age of the wretched little had been destroyed in consequence of their being comnelled thus to breathe an atmosphere unfit for the pre

servation of health." The slaves in this country are well clothed and fed, and work moderately in the open air. The Slaves in England (even females and children) in its mines, work in chains, on all fours, in water, and under circumstances of dreadful moral degradation to the females In the factories, they work 16 hours a day in a pesti-ferous atmosphere, which destroys them by thousands In the agricultural districts, they are worked so hard, and at such small wages, that the parent cannot give his laboring child a belly full!!! This is the testimony of the House of Lords as to the condition of the laboring poor of all classes in England. This is not the fabrica-tion of such British writers as the Trollopes, the Halls,

as delegates, the World's Convention at London.

By the Secretary of the Treasury's bills, hemp carpeting, (used extensively by the poorer classes,) 36 inches wide, costing 6d. sterling, or 12 cents, would pay 30 cents, or 250 per cent. on cost; now it pays 20 per cent.; again, costing 8d. sterling, or 16 cents, would pay 30 cents, or 188 per cent. on cost. Under the same bill, goods made from spun silk, (there being no provision to distinguish that from organzine silk,) which is

house, an opera house, a town hall, any thing—but its "past history" must not and cannot be so easily efficed from the minds of men, and if we had our way, inscripions should be carved deep into its marble walls, to record in indelible characters the iniquities of its exist ence. From first to last, the course of the U. S. Bank furnishes a lesson which should never be forgotten. Men should reflect upon it-ponder over it, that for the future they may not again become the easy victims of purse-proud arrogance and unprincipled pretensions. There should be no forgetting in the case. It is whole some to remember that this is the institution which undertook to war upon the Government of the people's choice-to overthrow Presidents and to corrupt Congress—to whip the timid into its ranks by panics and pressures, and to seduce the courageous by bribes and bounties—an institution which subsidised the press, overran the country with its hireling orators, and poured forth the money of its stockholders like water, in the vain effort to buy that which could not be gained by reason and argument. It was this bank which in the last moments of its national existence, boldly barred its doors against Congressional investigation, that the names of its bribed myrmidons might remain unknown, and then turned its corrupting influences upon the State Legislature to obtain a new lease of life, which its debaucheries had left it without sufficient stamina. gress-to whip the timid into its ranks by panics and its debaucheries had left it without sufficient stamina to sustain. Reeling and staggering under the weight of its accumulated sins, it tottered on from year to year,

wreck, almost before the ink was dry which boasted of its undiminished energy and inexhaustible resources.

These things are not to be forgotten, and to fix such experiences firmly in the mind, some competent hand should sketch in plain language the leading points in the history of the Bank, so that every citizen may enabled to keep his recollections clear and distinct.—A connected narrative is wanted of the great panic movements, of the revolutions "bloodless as yet," of the proscriptions and persecutions, the briberies and corruptions, the speculations, peculations, and adulations, which distinguished the career of the now fallen managers of this iniquitous corporation. We should managers of this iniquitous corporation. We should never forget either that the United States Bank and its influences contributed more largely to the present deplorable state of morals than any other cause—that it set the example of buying legislators, like cattle at the shambles, and would have made the press and the ballot

and at last came crashing to the ground, a hopeless

State is not saved from the loss by reason or its deed.

If this policy be dangerous as a mere matter of interest, what must it be as a matter of principle, to the
minds of State Rights' Republicans? With what favor
would it have been received by the Republicans of
would it have been received by the Republicans of
17-7, jealous as they were of the centralizing influthe proposition that the sovereign States should come
the proposition that the sovereign States should come
the proposition that the sovereign States should come
should be exerted upon their citizens to bring back the
money?

Is there not an indirection in this policy which should
excite the slarm of a people jealous of the exertion of
the taxing power, over their persons, their property and
their business, by whatever Government executed—
Why is this circuitous course resorted to for a supply
of means to the State Treasuries? Not certainly to relieve the people from taxation, because it is freely admitted, on all hands, that all the money to be paid
to the States must be returned to the National Treasury
by taxes. It is then that the taxation may be indirect,
and therefor less perceptible, and less subject to popular vigilance.

Some States have used their responsibility

Marial Mary and the propent of the day, were present. He has left England for
Mary the last accounts from the metaston of the day, were present. He has left England for
Mark the proposition that the sward of the certain of the proposition that the power of Federal taxation
to escape into oblivion—ris it necessary. Every one
shall be a sa analyter of the citizens of the last twelve
shandles, and where he has left the proposition that the sward for the creation of the power of the certain the proposition that the power of referral taxation of the same of the count of the control of the property and
the referral power? How would be taxed to him a property and
the referral power, were the kname to meet their of the count, and the property and
the referral power of the certain of the day, were present. He has left England for Madrid, by the last accounts from the metropolis." [Evening Journal.

So far from being treated with attention at the dinner above mentioned, Washington Irving, as will be seen by all who refer to the account of the dinner in the London papers, was treated with marked neglect, if his claims as an author and the representative of this country are taken into consideration. Every titled booby at the dinner was toasted and lauded before Washington's Irving's name was mentioned. He should have come first-as Nature's nobility should always have precedence of the adventitious distinctions of birth or accident. We should never admit the claims of aris-

and manage them, and for this reason many powerful voices may sustain this policy.

Fig. 1 which is the policy of Many other measures of the present day equally objectionable in principle and dangerous in practice, might be named, but I must forbear; and will merely ask you to accept my thanks for the flattering terms in which your invitation has been communicated, and to believe me, With great respect,

Your ob't servant,

SILAS WRIGHT, Jr.

Messrs. John L. Henderson, J. C. McConnaughey, and others.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

SLAVERY IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

SILAS Walsh from English

The vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower House and 12 in the vote would be 95 in the lower majority of 59 in favor of this base proposition. The statements of the valley of Virginia, offers for sale the Tract Presence in the valley of Virginia, offers for sale the Tract Presence in the valley of Virginia, offers for sale the Tract Presence in the valley of Virginia, offers for valle in Tract Presence in the valley of Virginia, offers for valle in Tract Ontains and 12 in the resides, situated in Madison Count, on the removing to the Valley of Virginia, offers for Valley o Among the items cut by Mr. Waish from English porridge? Who are the individuals? Give us the newspapers, for the National Intelligencer, we find names if you dare, Mr. Moseley; and let the Delegates names if you dare, Mr. Moseley; and let the Delegates statements, made by English noblemen of the highest elect, who have been thus charged in a lump with me

> taken .- Valley Star. Philadelphia Auction Sales. BY WOLBERT & HERKNESS, Philadelphia Auction Mart, Carpenter's Court, Chesnut street, South side, between 3rd and 4th street. IMPORTED, IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

Mr. Whitaker's Stock.
On FRIDAY, July 1st, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Powel

day, the fourteenth day of July, 1832, between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the afternoon, take the deposition of George Willey, Senior, to be read as evidence in the suit now pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Chancery for the county of Henrico and the city of Richmond, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant; and, should any thing occur to prevent the taking of said deposition on that day, the taking thereof will be continued from day to day, at the same place, until the same shall be taken.

Richmond, June 17th, 1842.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—The Annual Examination in this Institution will commence on the 24th of June,

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—The Annual Examination in this Institution will commence on the 24th of June,
and be continued from day to day, until the 3rd of July. On the
4th of July degrees will be conferred, with the usual exercises in
the College Chapel. Parents, guardians, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. The meeting of the Alumni
will take place on the 5th of July, and the Address to them be
delivered by Prof. beverly Tucker. Signed,
T. R. DEW, Pres. of Wm. & Mary College.

And of the Society of Alumni
June 17

manufactures. If the noble Earl would breathe the air of a cotton factory for sixteen hours, he would not have a very good appetite for his dinner," &c.

Let the intelligent and benevolent reader weigh all the admission of the extracts given below, and then balance the condition of the agricultural and manufacturing laborers of Great Britain with that of the slaves

June 17

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.—WOMBLE & DEANE, Commission Merchants, one 13th and Cary streets, offer their services in the sale of all kinds of country produce, but particularly so in the sale of tobacco, floor, wheat and corn. Their location is in the centre of business, and near the mills, which makes it very convenient to them to attend the sales of wheat and corn, as well as to tobacco and floor; and by strict attention to business, hope to merit the patronage of the public.

June 17

JAMES & GEORGE WINSTON. Commission Merchants-Richmond, Virginia. REFERENCES: C. Wilkins & Co., Fisher & Co., Fisher & Baldwin,

Fisher & Baldwin, J Robert Steen & Co., Wm. Taylor & Co., Jas. Steel & Co., James Sundam, Sage & Co., James Hunter, Thos. W. Pairo, Washington, Lambeth & McKenzie, Claggett & Page. Lambeth & McKenzie, (All Clargett & Prage. Kirkland & Chase, John Boggs & Co., Robert Howard & Co., Buck & Herr, Wilson & Sons, (Norfelk. Wilson & Sons, (Norfelk.) Jas. Smoot, Georgetown. Baltimore Jas. Smoot, Georgetown. Andrew Leech, Wm. Lippincott, Pittsburg, Pa. John Grier, Benj. W. Ladd, Thos. B. McGrew, Smithfield, Ohio. Joseph Jones & Co., Crew & Cook, Richmond, Ohio. Stetson & Avery, loseph Landis & Co., New Orleans. Thomas B. Winston. Joseph Landis & Co., New Orleans. Thomas B. Winston,
Lemuel Jones, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.
Wm. Martin & Co., Circleville, Ohio.
Horn & Carpenter,
M. M. R. Todd,
Robert Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.

Robert Campbell, St. Lowis, Sta.

SECOND HAND PIANOS IN FARMVILLE.—For sale, eight Second hand Pianos, at from \$30 to \$140. Also, new ones of the best manufactories. New Music, Books, &c., all at Rich mond prices, by

A. P. BIGLOW.

119—ww

April 15

Six tim:s a week by James River Canal to Lynchburg, and from thence, by Stages, to the White Sulphur, via Natural Bridge and Dibrell's Springs.

On and after the 98th March, our Passage Boats will leave On Richmend at 6, P. M., and Lynchburg at 8, P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrive at Scottsville, both down and up, at 12, M., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and into Richmond and Lynchburg the following night.

Passengers to Charlottesville and Staunton will find this the most comfortable and cheapest routs, with as little loss of business time as by Railroad.

Passengers leaving Richmond at 6, P. M., will reach Scottsville to dinner next day, and Charlottesville, by our Stages, at 5, P. M.

Staunton passengers will, by our Stages, reach Brooksville at 7, P. M., and leave next morning at 5 o'clock, and arrive in Staunton at 10, A. M., connecting with the Stage Routes out of Staunton.

The day Boats will leave Richmond and Lynchburg at 8, A. M.,

WILLIAM F. RITCHIE, ATTORNET AT LAW, Richmond, Va.,
Office for the present with Dr. Ritchie, on Main street, above
the Banks.
Feb. 24

Yours, faithfully, WM. G. ALLAN. Culpeper, June 1st, 1842.

IN CHANCERY.—Virginia:—At a Court held for Louisa country, at the Court house thereof, on Monday, the 9th day of May Plaintiff:

A Copy—Teste,
JOHN HUNTER, C. C.



May 31

TO STUDENTS OF LAW.—The subscriber proposes to respect to the same extensive plan as formerly. And, should a suitable number of students matricular between this and the first of October next, there will be delivered a series of Lectures on moral, literary and historical subjects, in addition to many on Law, and the philosophy of general politics. Students will also have the privilege of a Moot Court, organized in the most practical way, and an extensive law and misscellaneous library at their command. The establishment will be at once open for a few students, in advance of those who may hereafter attend.

DAVID HOFFMAN.

June 7

9—wi88

Texture Running R

town, accessible from all parts of the State, pupils can come out on horseback, and I will have their trunks brought. Board, &c., 45 dollars.

Very young English pupils will be taught for \$15 per session,

45 donars.

Very young English pupils will be tauges
others \$29.

Letters directed to me, Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, will be promptly attended to.

GEORGE CLIVE.
10—w4w



(Corner of Main and 19th streets,) Opposite the Medical College, Richmond, Virginia. THE subscriber, proprietor of the above establishment, keeps constantly on hand, or will furaish at short notice, made of the best materials and by the most experienced workmen, the following most valuable.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES, viz:
For & Borland's Patent Staple Tooth, Spring-Bed Thrashing Machines.

For & Borland's Patent Staple Tooth, Spring-Bed Thrashing Machines

Emmons' Patent Chain-Band Horse-Powers, and stationes

geared horse-power

Wheat Pans of the most approved kinds

Brees' Patent Horse-Power Grist Mills

Parker's Patent Horn-Cylinder, Steel-Spring Corn-Shellers

Saford's Patent Straw-Cutters

Bolling's Corn-Planters

Hay Presses, Hoisting Cranes

Tobacco Flattening Mills and Castings

Mill Rounds, and almost every other kind of Machinery that

may be called for.

The machines will be marked and forwarded to order, with

printed directions for setting up and working them.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

WM. F. BUTLER, Importer of China, Queenmeare and Glassis receiving, per ship Harkaway, and has affoat, per Minerva, now daily expected, all direct from the Manufacturers, his usual large and tasty selection of China, Glass and Queenware, which he offers for cash, at reduced prices, or on a credit of semantists to punctual buyers. He feels confident, that merchant, will not consider it necessary to go farther North for Goods in L. line, if they will but give him a call.

March 5

March 5

North American Circuit Superior Centr of Law and Chancery, continued and held for Louisa county, at the Court house thereof, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, 15th Court William J. Hunter, guardian of Sarah J. Kennon, Plaintiff.

against McCalley Kennon, as Administrator of John Kennon, dec.

O's and after the 98th March, our Passage Boats will leave Richmond at 6, P. M., and Lynchburg at 8, P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrive at Scottsyille, both down and up, at 12, M., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and into and up, at 12, M., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and into some right, John Kennon, Administrator of John Kennon, decased, and in his own right, John Kennon, Administrator of John Kennon, decased, and in his own right, John Kennon, and in his own right, John Kennon, decased, and the bill, anoney, will be a standard to the standard of Joseph F. Kennon, decased, and the bill, anoney, will be defined and characteristic states and the standard commissioner of this county a fair, full and true account of Staunton at 10, A. M., connecting with the Stage Routes out of Staunton at 10, A. M., connecting with the Stage Routes out of Staunton at 10, A. M., connecting with the Stage Routes out of Staunton.

The day Boats will leave Richmond and Lynchburg at 8, A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and arrive in Richmond at 5, P. M., and Lynchburg at 6, P. M., next day.

The Cartersville Stages, by Cumberland C. H., to Farmville, will leave Cartersville on the arrival of the day Boat, from Richmond, and coming down, will connect with the night Boat at 6, P. M., from Lynchburg to Richmond.

BOYD, EDMOND & DAVENPORT.

April 1

NOTICE.—From and after the 25th of April, our tri-weekly lines of Packets to Lynchburg will leave Richmond and Lynchburg on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, N. M. By this arrangement, we form a connection with the various Lines of Stages running out of Lynchburg. Our Scottsville Boats will leave Richmond as usual, viz. on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the Farning and a connection of the said of the said doseph F. Kennon, decased, an

The parties interested in the above decree are notified, that have appointed Tuesday, the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clost A. M., at Louisa Court house, to commence taking the account directed by said decree; and they are hereby required to auction that day, with the accounts, vouchers and proofs necessary enable me to do so.

C. Y. KIMBROUGH.

Commissioner Cir. Sup. Court of Law and Chancery for Louisa Court

FARMVILLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Pursuant to a h. of Trust, executed to the subscriber by Geo. R. Mattley a wife, on the 22d day of September, 1841, and of record in Clerk's Office of the County Court of Prince Edward, 1 shi wife, on the 22d day of September,
Clerk's Office of the County Court of Prince Edward, I shall
on the 22nd day of August, 1842, on the premises, in the town
Farmville, sell to the highest hidder on a credit, to be may
known on the day of sale, the House and Lot at present occupie
by Mr. Vernon, consisting of parts of Lots Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 1
fronting on Main street, about the centre of business; also, 83
Mottley's interest in a Factory and Lot attached in rear of the
first mentioned Lot; also, one Boat, some Household and Kutcherniture, two Negro Women, and Negro Girl Phillis, with sen
other articles. The proceeds to be applied according to said dee
Said sale will be continued, from day to day, until completed.
The title to said property is believed to be undoubted; but are
as Trustee, I shall only convey such title as is vested in a
by the Deed of Trust aforesaid.

WM. C. FLOURNOY, Truste.
May 24

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.— Applications for at mission as Cadets into the Virginia Military Institute will a received by the undersigned, until the lst day of July next, a received by the undersigned, until the lst day of July next, a received post paid, to Lexington, Virginia. State Cadets are inshed gratuitously with board, unition, fuel, lights, books, actionary, and medical attendance, and are liable to the expense clothing only, which is estimated to cost from \$80 to \$10 to 12 months. They are required by lax to serve two years, and graduation, as teachers, and for their services are entitled to at the tuition (ccs. As these appointments are designed to be cut ferred upon those whose circumstances do not enable them to the tuition (ccs. As these appointments are made, that this inability exists. The tem of service for the State Cadet is three years. Vacancies will est for State Cadets from 15 of the following Senatorial Districtivity Coroline, Albemarle, Augusta, Shenandoah, Meckenbar, its Cadets, Greenbrier, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Richmond city, Westmes land, Rockingham, Harrison, Norfolk, Brunswick, King & Guest Goochhand, Loudoun, Alleghany and Kannswick, King & Guest (Greenbrier, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Richmond city, Westmes land, Rockingham, Harrison, Norfolk, Brunswick, King & Guest (Greenbrier, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Richmond city, Westmes land, Bockingham, Harrison, Norfolk, Brunswick, King & Guest (Greenbrier, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Richmond city, Westmes land, Bockingham, Harrison, Norfolk, Brunswick, King & Guestmes in the second of the State Cadets, applications will be received to fat vacancies among the Cadets who pay their own expenses. The may be presented from any county within the State. The tem of service is two years, and the estimated expense for 12 monte including every necessary, about §250. This class are entitled after graduation. All applications must be necempanied by sequivocal testimonials of fair moral character—and must state the age, height and physical fitness of VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE -- Applications for

rission between 16 and 25 years.
FRANCIS H. SMITH, Superintendent V. M. 1 May 10 I-will BC Whig and Compiler will copy once a week until lst Ju and forward account to P. H. S. for payment. CARTER M. BRAXTON'S OFFICE is a few doors above

CARTER M. BRAXTON'S OFFICE is a few doors above to Bell Tavern, on the opposite side of the Main street. He appractise regularly in the Court of Appeals, the Federal Cours, in Superior Courts of Law and of Chancery in Richmond, and at the Superior and County Courts of King William.

With the aid of an active Clerk, C. M. Braxton will undertwithe collection of claims in Richmond, and in the neighboring counties; and, whenever it may become necessary, he will go his personal attention to the liquidation of claims and securacy debts, for reasonable compensation.

Reference is made to John R. Grymes, Esq., Nrw Orlean B. Gwathmey, Esq., Mabile; William C. Parker, Esq., Peterber, William W. Sharpe, Esq., Norfolk; St. George Teakle, Esq., & Liuare; John L. Marye, Esq., Fredericksburg; Hon. Henry St. best Tucker, University, Va.

March 22

In the United States Count for the Parker University of the County o

TRUST SALE OF BEAR GARDEN FURNACE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by the Buckingha for the Buckingham country, to the undersigned, beam date 24th November, 1840, and duly recorded in the Clerk of the of Buckingham country, in order to secure certain deletine mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, in the town of Medical Canton, in said country, on Wednasday, the 13th day of the canton, in said country, on Wednasday, the 13th day of the ready money, the Bear Garden Furnace, with all of the appears and of the Bear Garden Furnace, with all of the appears the self-property, it holds out inducements of a rare character for can be self-property, it holds out inducements of a rare character for can be self-property, it holds out inducements of a rare character for can be self-property, it holds out inducements of a rare character for can be self-property, it holds out inducements of a rare character for can be self-property, it holds out inducements of a rare character for can be self-property, it holds out inducements of a rare character for can be self-property, it holds out inducements of a rare character for can be self-property, and every superior structure, is within a me of the James River Canal. Upwards of 890 tons of Fig behave been made at it in a year. The ore and wood abundantal evel country, and every necessary building and fixture for year that the self-property of the buildings allow cast wards of \$25,000. Edward W. Sims, who lives near the tan wards of \$25,000. Edward W. Sims, who lives near the tan acce, with show the property to any one who wishes to wards.

nace, will show the property to any one who wishes to use Such title as is vested in me will be conveyed to the purble which is believed to be indepentable.

GEO. H. MATTHEWS. Truster with Buckingham, May 10, 1842.

June 7

WILLIAM GORDON, Commission Merchant, Counting Room on Carry street, next door to Messrs. Shields & Somerville.

All consignments to my address shall be attended to with dilected and care.

June 3

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The next session of my School, decreased to prepare young men for entering College, will begin on the 5th July and end on the last of November next. Woodburn, my residence, is in a very healthy and agreeable neighborhhood, about 9 miles North-East from Charlottesville, from which town, accessible from all parts of the State, pupils can come out on horseback, and I will have their trunks brought. Board, &c., 35 dollars.

Very young English pupils will be taught for \$15 per session,

DAVID HOPPMAN.

9-w18w

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia District.

In the uniter of Bankruptey of John F. Scott, of the box The said John F. Scott, who has been decreed a Banking this Court, having filed a petition praying for his discharge in the city of Richmond, and all ore distory with the city of Richmond, and all creditors with the States Court for the Eastern District of Virginia District.

The said John F. Scott, who has been decreed a Banking this Court, having filed a petition praying for his discharge in the city of Richmond, and all ore distory with the city of Richmond, and all creditors with the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have should not be granted.

A Copy—Teste,

Very young English pupils will be taught for \$15 per session,

April 12

TO MR. JOHN D. PERKINS—You, not residing in the monwealth, will be pleased to take notice, that, on Samilton 30th day of July next, (1842,) at the dwelling house of George Richardson, in the county of Fluvanna, between hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evenlisshall proceed to take the depositions of Mrs. Mary Habers others, to be read as evidence in a suit now depending in Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the constitutions, wherein I am plaintiff and you and a here are defended And if, from any cause, I shall not complete taking said deptions on that day, I shall proceed in taking the same, at the aplace, between the hours aforesaid, on Monday, the first St. August, (1842,) and continue from day to day, until the tak of said depositions shall be completed.

Administrator of Joseph F. Kennon, decreased Jun 14

Jun 14

IN CHANCERY.—Vinginia:—At a Circuit Superior Combined by adjournment, and being the country of James City and the city of Williamsbati. A Court house in the said city, on Tuesday, the tenth day of samuel S. Griffin, James Lee and William H. Jones, samuel S. Griffin, James Lee and William H. Jones, samel S. Griffin, James Lee and William H. Jones, samel S. Griffin, James Lee and William H. Jones, samel W. Post-ceased, as will join in this suit, and contribute to the extremely

against
Lucius F. Cary, Administrator of Sumuel W. Pryor, decest
Christopher J. D. Pryor, Jr., Samuel W. Pryor and May E.
Christopher J. Samuel and May, ore challen
beirs of the said Camb. W. Pryor, deceased, and W. B. Peters
Lefendard In this cause, Thomas O. Cogbill is appointed by

Machines

Emmons' Patent Chain-Band Horse-Powers, and stationed Emmons' Patent Chain-Band Horse-Powers

Wheat Fans of the most approved kinds
Brees' Patent Horse-Power Grist Mills
Parker's Patent Straw-Cutters
Bolling's Corn-Planters
Hay Presses, Hoisting Cranes
Tobacco Flattening Mills and Castings
Mill Rounds, and almost every other kind of Machinery that may be called for.
The machines will be marked and forwarded to order, with printed directions for setting up and working them.

For the information of those unacquainted with the Machines made by the subscriber, he thinks proper to publish the following certificate from the President of the Agricultural Society of the county of Hearico, showing that premiums were awarded at their last May Exhibition and Fair on his Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans and Corn-Shellers:

In this cause, Thomas O. Cogbill is appointed by the functional his proper and litem to defend the infant defendants, Christople usuardian ad litem to defend the infant defendants, and be purporated by the functional properties in the cause of the heard on the he

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

By Should additional testimony be wanted to show that those Machines are in every way greatly superior to all others in use, the subscriber is prepared to furnish those that may desire it with printed certificates in their favor, from over twenty others, of probably the best and most extensive farmers in this State, and to refer them to hundreds of others that have his Machines in use.—All persons wishing to procure these Thrashing Machines from the subscriber, (sole proprietor of the patent right for this section of country,) or his Premium Wheat Fans, the present season, will please favor him with their orders as early as may be convenient, that he may be able to furnish them in good season.

A Copy—Teste,

Til. O. COSBILL

A Copy—Teste,

Til. O. COSBILL

City of Williamsburg, June 8th, 150.

W. Pryor, deceased, who is a non-resident of this Commonw
W. Pryor, deceased, who is a non-resident of this Commonw
and all the subscriber, (sole proprietor of the patent right for this section of country,) or his Premium Wheat Fans, the present season, will be subscriber, (sole proprietor of the patent right for this section of country,) or his Premium Wheat Fans, the present season, will be subscriber, (sole proprietor of the patent right for this section of country,) or his Premium Wheat Fans, the present season, will be able to furnish them in good season.

JABEZ PARKER.

April 8